of cooperation and partnership.

Local Option as a Financial Measure

The enactment of a general local-

option law brings the question directly

before the people as a living issue to be studied and discussed in all its phases

ing its consideration in the Legislature

there was no discussion in the public

press from those who are opposed to all

kinds of puritanical or sumptuary

of the daily papers contained arti-cles in the interest of local option,

some of which were in anything

but good taste, and others were, to say

the least, ungenerous if not actually

malignant in their assaults on the men

who have bought and paid for the privi-

lege of conducting a business legitima-

tized by the laws of the State. I have

While respecting the adverse opin-

ions of others. I am one of those who

believe that local option is an error

both in morals and economics, and will

do all I can to defeat its adoption unless

I can be convinced that it is a desirable

innovation on the past policy of the

State; and this can only be done by the

evidence of its practical workings in

other localities where it has been

As a question of dollars and cents,

we are in the outset confronted with

the fact that local option will certainly

occasion a deficit in our State Treasury

of nearly \$400,000 per annum. Says

a prominent gentleman : "Save us

from the crime, the vice, the pauper-

ism, and idleness engendered by the

dram-shops of Virginia, and we can do

doubt many of the leading local-option-

ists think the people are willing to have

this deficit made up by an increase of their property-tax. Let them go on

the hustings and announce that those

who vote for local option will there-

by consent to an increase of their taxes,

and I venture the assertion that the

army of tax-paying patriots will be greatly diminished. Local option will

of the government, but no means have

been adopted to meet this deficiency.

and no means can be found except to

increase the tax on the real and per-

sonal property of the people. Let it

remain as a fixed fact that local option

policy comes at a time when the

State is ill-prepared to experiment

in this new style of "civil-service re-

form "-at a time when the so-called

public creditor is endeavoring to push

the State to the wall by forcing her

into expensive litigation in the State

and Federal courts. Who can estimate

what this annual drain on our resources

will be? The indemnity bill alone will

add thousands to our annual expenses.

anticipated. There is a large and thrifty class of our fellow-citizens whose na-

tional beverage is beer. Beer is as ne-

cessary to them as is the much-prized

tea or coffee of the local optionist, and

if we are to believe medical testimony

not a particle more deleterious in its

life-long habit, not to be changed by coercive legislation. Local option will

assuredly drive these people, with all

their energy and their wealth, from the

State in search of a home where the

personal rights and liberties of the citi-

zen are not circumscribed by arbitrary

the deficiency by increased taxation.

There is another prolific source of

revenue, present and prospective, which

\$1,609,663, and in all probability it

has increased to at least \$2,000,000.

Local option will destroy to a great

extent our orchards and vineyards

and it is probable that its advocates

will rejoice in the anticipation of such

a result; but the real question for us

to consider is, How shall we meet the

deficiency in the public revenues occa-

sioned by the destruction of the tax

able values of our orchards and vine

Beer-drinking with them is a

Again: Another serious loss must be

This radical change in our financial

means increased taxation.

nevitably reduce the annual revenues

with \$400,000 less of revenue."

reserved several of these articles for fu-

ture reference.

thoroughly tested.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

and effects on the body politic.

laws, while nearly every

WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

any suggestion.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to Subscriberant FIFTARM CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$6 per annum; \$5 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; \$6c, for one month.

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6 times. 18 times .. 25 00 3 months. ting notices in reading-matter type, \$

lines or less, \$1; in nonparell leaded, 78 Card of rates for more space furnished on

All letters and telegrams must be address ed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be re-

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 3, 1886.

The Fresident's Message. The message of President CLEVE. LAND is a candid, unanswerable defence of his right to suspend Federal officers at his discretion, and to keep his reasons for so doing to limself. The message is a long one, but not too long. er. It argues the questions at issue with and other persons, and received from them suggestions which are embodied

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of course. The merits of the controversy are rewarded. well epitomized in the following single sentence. The President says:

"Upon the refusal to confirm, I shall not assume the right to ask the reason for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination."

This is a modest way of suggesting that the Senate has no more right to demand the President's reasons for suspending an officer than he has to demand their reasons for refusing to advise and consent to the suspension. not in the possession of the President. and their reason for their action may have been such as would, if he possessed it, satisfy him that the suspension ought not to have been made; and that information to be communicated to him. So also, on the other hand, the President may have spirators, but would not be conducive to good government, nor find favor in the eyes of the people.

men that are in the wrong. They may not all of them know the reasons for their preference, but they all know a leader when they see him. This is Mr. CLEVELAND's opportunity. This is the Democratic party's opportunity. Let us bring on the fight as soon as possible, and keep it up until the control of the United States Senate shall pass into the hands of the Democratic party.

PATRICK HENRY, in his most famous speech, alluded to CHARLES I. Mr. EDMUNDS stole PATRICK HEN-RY's thunder. But Mr. EDMUNDS forgot to say that he and his co-conspirators represent the "star-chamber" of CHARLES's reign. It was the doings of the "star-chamber" that were intolerable to the British people. Read history :

"It is doubtful whether the nation would not have submitted to Wentworth and endured a military despotism had not the rebellious tyranny of Laud goaded the people into rebellion. Wentworth revived the court of the Star-chamber, and organized the council of York, by which the whole administration of justice was put under arbitrary centrel, while the high commission exercised a similar tyranny in ecclesiastical matters."

Yes, like our British ancestors, we can submit to anything except the starchamber. Mr. EDMUNDS and his conspirators represent, we repeat, that star-chamber. They sit in secret conclave. Their deeds are done in the dark. The light of day is never allowed to shine into an executive session of the Senate. The President, on the contrary, sits always in the "fierce light that beats upon a throne." His acts are known and read of all men. "On with the fray."

Evarts on Silver. The greatest of New York lawyers-the man whom the Republican papers in New York city wished to have the place Chief-Justice WAITE got-the Republican leader of the United States Senate-is a bimetallist ! Read the following report of an interview with him. We copy from yesterday's Tribune :

"How about silver-are you going "Undoubtedly. Why, I am posted in big letters, posted in small letters, is dreadful hard to realize by the man by private citizens for their own pur-

advertised in the press, and even paraded in gutter-snipes to that effect. I couldn't think of disappointing the public after so much previous notice. "Well," said a bystander, "I hope

you know that Wall street is not the State of New York on that question?" "Oh, I know they do not voice the sentiment of the State in Wall street by many degrees."

"They say you are their senator—that they elected you?" continued the gentleman.

"But I tell them," rejoined the Senator, "that their votes were not east for me. The Times and the Evening Post, which are demanding certain action of me, were opposed to my elec-tion. I see that the Commercial Adthink I might satisfy Godwin by a provision such as they are trying to make for the President in his veto power. They want to let him veto a clause in a might resign so far as the silver question is concerned, just to please Mr. Godwin. But in the absence of a law to permit that I shall make my speech when the proper time comes, and I shall speak for the people of the State of New York—all the people." Will wonders never cease?

The Mechanics'-Institute Bill. The bill to incorporate the Virginia Mechanics' Institute and appropriate \$60,000 in aid thereof was the special order in the House of Delegates yesterday afternoon and developed a strength | that was most encouraging. That the establishment of a well-equipped mechanics' institute would be of immense advantage not only to Richmond, but to the State, and would meet an almost vital educational the persons it is dealing with, it would, demand, does not, we think, admit in my judgment, be a conspiracy for It could not well have been made short- of doubt. Richmond recognizes this, and is pledged to do a liberal part in marked courtesy and ability. Of course the matter, provided State cooperation he consulted his constitutional advisers is secured. It is hoped, therefore, that when the bill comes up in the House show that my reasoning would make again to-day, as we are led to expect it persons conspirators who acted in conin the message ; but the message as a will, it will receive the weighty considwhole is, we doubt not, Mr. CLEVE- eration it merits. If it does, short as LAND'S own work. It reminds us of is the time between now and the day argument-it only makes it the worse the State papers of another of New | fixed for the adjournment of the Legis- | for those conspiring against the tax-York's great statesmen. We refer to lature, the efforts of the friends of the payers. So far as concerns the publimeasure throughout the State will be

> The New York World speaks censoriously of "the defiant claim of the President that papers on file in the public departments are his own private doze citizens out of their rights under property, to be dealt with or disposed the law. I do not claim that I or my of by him at his will and as he pleases."

The President draws the line clearly between the papers which the Sanate has a right to demand and those which it has no right to demand. Suppose They may have acted upon information the House of Representatives, as Mr. PUGH suggests, should demand all the papers bearing upon a treaty because | ledge of the law to conduct a client's that body has the right to withhold the appropriation needed to carry out that treaty? Would the World call the reyet he would have no right to cause fusal of the President to send them to have the right to offer for practice until the House a "defiant" refusal

Mr. FULKERSON lost his mental this: acted upon information which, if the equilibrium yesterday. Scientists ap-Senate had possessed it, would have sat- ply the word "mentation" to those new phases. Old laws are repealed isfied them that the officer ought to have physical actions of the brain which are and new ones are added. The citizen been suspended, and yet they would associated with the phenomena of mind. who is occupied with printing or manuhave no right to cause that information Mr. FULKERSON certainly had not in- facturing has his whole time engressed to be communicated to them. If all the dulged in much "mentation" on the with his own business, and it is simply President's private letters and confiden-tial conversations are to be exposed in duced into the House of Delegates yester-duced into the House of Delegates yesterthe manner proposed by Mr. Et- day his resolution concerning the news- stantly made, or even to know it as it MUNDS'S committee, Mr. CLEVELAND paper reports of the proceedings of was when he commenced business, supwill soon be reduced to the necessity of that body. If each member were posing that he could have known it acting without due information, or not allowed to add to the reports what he acting at all. This last would please deemed most important, these reports shall give their entire attention to a Mr. EDMUNDS and his band of con- would occupy twenty columns a day.

Mr. BEACH, of New York, is the man who on Monday objected to Mr. Let Mr. CLEVELAND take Andrew Eads's presence upon the floor of the the lawyer is really a lawyer his client Jackson for his example, and he will House of Representatives. This is a will receive justice, but that if he is soon find the people at his back. They straw which shows which way the wind a charlatan or pretender the client's are not blind. They cannot be blows-a movement which shows where interests must suffer. The lawyers' deceived by the specious argu- the shoe pinches. Mr. EADS is workments of Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. ing for interests which the South is SHERMAN, both of whom are on concerned in. Mr. BEACH would have one of that public so as to secure that record on the President's side so New York city monopolize all the fa- person his rights under a state of facts far as the merits of this con- vors of the Government. Mr. EADS'S troversy are concerned. They in- schemes will enrich New Orleans, Galstinctively side with the man veston, &c., &c. Mr. BEACH would that is in the right, and against the have no city enriched except New York. qualify himself

> The Savannah News commenting on the declaration of some of the Repub- per precautions by examinations to see lican papers that the BLAIR bill would be a "false bounty" makes this good | public in this capacity is able to serve

" If it was for the good of the whole country that the negroes were made citizens, then it is for the good of the whole country that they should be prepared for citizenship. Is it not an injustice to place a burden upon a few States which ought to be borne by the whole country? And can aid which prevents an injustice and at the same time that printer should have the right to get tends to hasten the elevation of a race be a 'fatal bounty'?

phrase which it is likely will become tra work, superior diligence, &c., that popular. "Innocuous desuetude" is the phrase. "Harmless disuse" is not quite so strong a phrase, but expresses almost exactly the same idea. receive from his client whatever he can SHAKSPEARE'S phrase touching "a demonstrate to that client that his sercustom more honored in the breach vices are worth to him. No bar assothan in the observance " is of a somewhat similar signification. Or, rather, charge what similar signification. Or, rather, charge for the services, and if such a custom ought to be allowed to any did I should condemn it as fall into "innocuous desuetude."

BRIEF COMMENT.

" Dr. SCHLIEMANN announces that capers first grew in Greece "-and were known as irregular verbs, we

What with the President's message and the minority report, it looks as if I have not the slightest doubt he could. the Vermont iceberg was between the that he was a person of good moral upper and the netber millstones.

And now the public are satisfied that the Philadelphia Times was right when it declared that the Republicans in the Senate were monkeying with a presidential buzz-saw.

"They do say" that when ED-MUNDS recovered from the effects of the President's message his first words were, " Who flung dat brick?" " It looks as if the door of the Cave of

had been transferred to the United Stat. s Senate. .

the Winds had been blown clean off its

hinges "-and the contents of the cave

who tries to hurry up a balkly mule "particularly if he tries to argue with the business end of the mule.

"Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND predicts that 'in another thousand years we shall all be bald." According to our calculation, Dr. HAMMOND has made a mistake of about five hundred years.

The Loycotting Troubles.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Your issue of the 28th ultimo-contained an article signed "Garland" in reply to mine on the relation of em ployer and employee, which I was glad reriser says I ought to resign. I to see. When differences between par-haven't considered that yet. But I ties are discussed with the fairness and good temper shown by this writer good will certainly follow the discussion. I make brief answer to "Garland's" article chiefly to encourage discussion as bill without vetoing the entire bill. I a remedy in place of violence, for I feel that a patient public may very well cry out that it has had enough from me. First. As to what "Garland" has to

say of coupons I answer that the Constitution of the United States, which is tke supreme law of this and all the States, guarantees to every person the right to pay his taxes with coupons, and if several persons conspire together to prevent any person from paying his taxes with coupons, in my judgment they are guilty of a conspiracy to prevent a citizen from exercising his legal right. It is needless to refer specially to the several illustrations put by "Garland." You cannot indict the Democratic party," for if there be such a thing it is an entity so vague and shadowy that the law cannot lay its hands upon it. But wherever specific parties can be found who have con spired against some other specific party so that the law can know with certainty several to attempt to prevent one from exercising his lawful right to pay his

taxes with coupons. " Garland's " argument concerning coupons amounts only to an attempt to cert to prevent a tax-payer from using coupons; and I concede that it does. But that does not break the force of the cation of the names of those who used coupons I reply that I should have been proud to have my name on the list, for I do pay my taxes with coupons. But I look on the animus which inspired this publication as one of the most outrageous possible efforts to bullclients have been kind and considerate to Virginia. I claim that I have always done my duty to her and that they ask only justice from her. Second. "Garland" could not gain

admission into a bar association until he had studied law sufficiently long and had learned enough of it to cause two judges to certify, after an examination of him, that he had sufficient knowcause through a court of justice from the point of Issuing the writ to satisfying an execution. Nor could "Garland" be admitted to the bar so as to he could stand this examination and receive this certificate. The reason is The law is complicated. the shifting stages of society the laws

then. This has made it necessary that there shall be a class of citizens who study of the law. The client, then, being ignorant of the law, and the lawver professing that he knows it, the client has to depend blindly for securing his rights profession is one that touches the pub-He holds out to the public that he is one who can take the place of any under which that person would be unable to secure his rights for himself. It is right, therefore, that the State should require the lawyer to for the delicate and difficult task that he is going to assume, and that she should take proto it that he who offers to serve the it. The principle which instifles it is the principle upon which all inspection But this is not so of the laws rest. printer. He does not undertake to perform a public service. He goes to a particular employer and says, "I can do the work you want done." The employer tries him, and if he finds he can do it he retains him. If he finds he from his employer whatever the employer thinks he is worth, and whatever the printer can demonstrate to his em-Mr. CLEVELAND has originated a ployer by suggestions, new devices, ex-

ciation, so far as I know, attempts to

keep a watch over the conduct of law-

bar as would betray a client's trust. If

he could gain admission into any bar association, provided he could show, as

character. The difference, then, be-

pogrophical Union is that the Bar Asso

tween the Bar Association and the Ty-

ercise of his talents, whilst the Typo-

graphical Union holds each member

down to the compensation that a com-mittee may think he ought to gain, and

does not leave him to work out his best

destiny upon the principle of each man

commending himself to his employer as

better pay than any other one.

specially worthy of more notice and

"Garland" asks why I do not con-

tend that the farmer should be permit-

ted to sell his tobacco on the Tobacco

Exchange and should not be compelled

to sell it on the street? I answer, be-

cause the Tobacco Exchange is not a

vers, and have such expelled from the

fix the prices that lawyers

yards? The answer inexorably points to an increase in the tax rate of our real and personal property. I do not propose to say more at present, but offer this as a preliminary to a more elaborate discussion at some future time, when I shall endeavor to impress my views on those who will have to decide this controversy at the ballotbox, and thus, as I hope, aid in defeating the visionary plans of the wellmeaning but irrational local-option cruhe can be worth to him. So the lawyer, after he has received the State's certificate that he is competent to act as a lawyer, should have the right to

The Truth vs. the Other Side.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : The statement published in the Disatch of the 28th of February "that he (I) was in party affiliation with the Readjusters in the days of their ascendency in Virginia" is utterly without

truth. No doubt there were better men than myself in party affiliation with the Readjusters: but I never was. Neither owing nor owning allegiance

emphatically as I condemn the principle of trades unions. The bar associations are established solely to to any political party, possessing and act as a sort of police to the bar to claiming the privilege to vote as I please and for whom I please, I have always voted with the Democrats when "Garland" had the State's certificate voted at all. Respectfully, that he was qualified to act as a lawyer H. C. CHEATHAM.

March 1, 1886. The above refers to the letter of Mr C. W. Venable.

Don't delay; always be on time, for prevention is better than cure. All Coughs and Colds and such affections ciation leaves each member to make all of the throat and lungs as lead to Conthat he can by the fullest and freest exsumption are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. '

MAJOR -Died, on the 7th of February, 1886, at his residence. 'Presqueisle,' Cul-peper county, Va., JOHN C. MAJOR; aged seventy-nine years.

OVERTON.—Died in this city, March 1st, at the residence of her brother, Commo-dore John K. Mitchell, Mrs. MARGARET ANN OVERTON, relict of Samuel R. Over-Her remains will be taken to Pensacola Fla., for interment.

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD P. VALENTINE, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. Ore analysis a specialty. Laboratory, cor-ner Cary and Sixth streets, Kichmond, Va. Correspondence solicited.

poses, and they may make such regulations for its government as they think BLIND, BLEEDING AND ITCHING-POSITIVELY CURED BY

As for the principle on which there should be a division of profits between A warm bath with CUTICURA SCAP, an exquisite Skin-Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin-Unrewill instantly allay the intense itening of the most aggravated case of Robing Pies. This treatment, combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Brood-Purifier, three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constitution, and remove the cause, will core Brind, Electing, and Riching Pies when all other remedies and even physicians fail. the laborer and the capitalist that is a question to be answered by experience All that I contend for now is that the relations of employer and employee should be readjusted on the principle principle upon which a division should be made is one of detail upon which I have not thought sufficiently to present

ITCHING PILES. I was taken for the first time in my life
with Elind Files, so sovere that I could
hardly keep on my feet, I used various
remedies for three weeks, when the disease
took the form of I tehing Piles, and growing
worse. By acytice of an old gentleman,
tried the CULICURA. One application retiered the itching, and it was soon cured, wish to tell the world that in cases of Itch secount. From an unsolicited quarter, Loncord, N. H.

ITCHING PILES. I began the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itening Pites that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion, of these remedies.

VIRDUN, ILU.

F. N. MARTIN.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM. I have tried your CUTICURA REMEDIEs and find them all that you claim, and the temand for them in this section is great. AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS. HIGGSTON, GA.

SPLENDID SATISFACTION. CUTICUEA REMEDIES have given splen ild satisfaction to those of my customer and have had occasion to use them. HENRY GERMANN, Druggist. QUINCY, LLL

QUINCY, I.J.,
CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure
for every form of Skin- and Blood-Diseases
from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold every
where, Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.;
RESOLVENT, SI. Prepared by the POTTER
BRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY. Bos
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SKIN-Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads
and Baby Humors, use CUTICUPA SOAP.

TIRED MUSCLES Strengthened Pain Annihi-lated, Inflammatlon Subdued, and Majarial and Epidemic Dis-cases Prevented by that Infalli-ble antidote to pain and inflamthe CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLAS 5c. mh 3-W(w)&F

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the newest sensation, in which AIMEE has
made the hit of her life. THE DIVORCEEILL. "Divorcess ha comedy in three acts
by Victorine Sandou.

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THE GREATEST MELODRAMA ON EARTH.

Prices of admission, 15, 25, and 50c. Matine prices: Children under twelve years of age 15c., and adults 25c.—to any part of the house.

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THE GALLEGO CORN-MILL. laws. These people naturally attract friends from the fatherland, but the natural sequence of local option is to BOLTED and UNBOLTED MEAL FINI and COARSE CORN-BRAN, arrest this immigration. Here, then, is another heavy drain on the taxable resources of the State, and the real and respectfully sollect orders.
CHARLES L. TODD.
southwest corner of Twelfth and case
feests. and personal property will have to meet

GLASS. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. &C ARTISTS MATERIALS,

will be severely crippled by local op-tion. The orchards and vineyards of A TUBE COLORS,
GLASS, PAINTS, VARNISH BRUSHES,
WINDOWS BLINDS, DOORS, &c.,
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Branch Store, 210 Broad street, near Second,
Ja 16-cod2m the State are considerable in value, and constantly increasing, both in acreage and in the amount of production. The census places the value of our orchard products in 1879 at MERCANTILE AGENCY.

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Also, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Mattresses, Cabinets, Lounges, Safes, Chairs, Centre-Tables, Hat-Racks, Umbrella-Stands, with a great variety of other goods, for CASH OH ON INSTALMENTS, No. 4, 6, and 6 Governor street, ja 6-sod3m

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NEW DRESS GOODS. All of the novelties of the season, and a large assortment of DRESS TRUM-MINGS to match all kinds of Dress ods, at LEVY & Day and street.

LADIES' GARMENTS.

Our spring supply of LADIES GARMENTS is new in store. We ask an inspection of the surve. LEVY & DAVIS. CHRTAIN MATERIAL very cheap. mh 3

RE.M.V.A.VTS.

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS,
REMNANTS OF WHITE GOODS
REMNANTS OF CARPETS AND MATTING at LEVY & DAVISSE.
See our MADRAS DRAPERY at 19c. a
yard. mb 3

WANTS.

You can supply your wants at LEV) a DA.
VIS'S better than in any other estab-ment in this city, as they carry the largest and best assorted shock of 1907 GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. See our PERSIAN DRAPERY at 12

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

ALL-OVER HAMBURGS in great variety The largest stock of TORCHON and other LACES: LACES:
Big bargains in WHITE GOODS and
HAND KERCHIEFS.
LEVY & DAVIS.
1017 and 1019 Main street.
See our line STRIPED SCRIMS at 1245c. a
yard.
mh 3

CARDOZO & CO.

VE ARE NOW IN RECUIPT OF THE

DRESS GOODS

co, among which we would name CANVAS AND HUDDERSFIELD SEIT. INVISUALE CHECK SHITINGS. HORTENSE MIXTURES. RAINBOW TRICOTS.

NORFOLK NOVELTIES

and a great variety of NEW COMBINATION SUITS.

11 511.65

we offer beautiful BLACKS, SURAHS TRICOTINES. RHADAMES. MERVILEAUX. PRINCESS, GROS GRAINS.

These goods have been purchased on the mest favorable terms, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in the city.

SETHAVANA CIGARS.

A LARGE LOT OF HAVANA CIGARS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVING All of our HAVANA CIGARS are selected

for us by one of the best commission firms in Havana, and we can recommend them to or friends as
VERY SUPERIOR and made of Habana tobacco on

O, CRANZ & CO. BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. A NEW BOOK, PUBLISHED THIS

THE CHAMOIS-HUNTER. translated from the French of Emile Souvestre.
Price 25c. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.
WEST, JOHNSTON & CO...

NEW AND OLD BOOKS. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, No. 1302 Main street, offer at less than their value a large assortment of OLD AND NEW 4000KS in all the departments of literature. A cata-

D MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS Har per Century Atlantic Elackwood, Britis Quarterly, Contemporary Nineteenth on tury, Popular Monthly, Demorest Livin Age, Young Ladies Journal, Art Amateus Magazine of Art, Ac-received by FECKWITH PARHAM & ANDERSON fe 21-colds: Booksellers and Stationer

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- A EWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and affly three editions have been issued. Sent post-midt to any ence. One nundred and any interest currons have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for ten cents. Apply to GEORGE P. ROWELLACO. NEWSPAPERADVERTISING BUREAU. 10 Spruce street (Printing House Square), New York.

de 27-d.sw&wly

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c. W. C. SMITH, 314 NORTH CONTROL OF FIFTH STREET - have been hand of my own manufacture, VICTORIAS, EXTENSION, TOP FAMILY CARRIAGES, LADIES PHAFFONS, JUMPSEAT ECCHAWAYS, VILLAGE-CARTS

RIAGES, LADIES PHALLONS, JUMP SEAT EOCKAWAYS, VILLAGE-CARTS and BOX-BUGGIES; also, a number of second-hand CAERLAGES, PHALTONS CARTS, BUGGIES, and WAGONS at very low prices, Catalogues furnished on appli-cation. A call solicited. (c) 14-1m W. C. SMITH.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—I SHALL RECEIVE proposals until MARCH 2D for 1.005
TONS OF GRANTE. delivered on cars in
Richmond; stone to be quarried on natural
bed and to be in blocks of less than 20 cubic
feet, suitable for drilling into broken ranged
ashler; estimates to be made per cubic foot,
fee 25-61*

JAMES NETHELIKOOD,
fee 25-61* PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

NAVY DEFARTMENT,
BUFFART OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
WASHINGTON, February 18, 1886.
Senied proposals, endorsed "Proposals
Tobacco." will be received at this Bure
until MARCH 30, 1886, at 11 o'clock
M., for one hundred thousand (100.0)
pounds of NAVY TOHACCO, to be delive
at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on
before the first day of November, 1886,
Specifications and forms of offer with
furnished by this Bureau upon applicati
and proposals must be made upon the for
so furnished and in accordance with
specifications.
W.S.SCHLEY,
fe 21-30t
Acting Chief of Bureau ed and in accordance with thous.

W. S. SCHLEY.

Acting Chief of Bureau.

PERSONAL.

OFFICE OF VALENTINE'S MEAT-JUICE ! RICHMOND, VA., February 28, 1886. V IRA W. BLUNT January 25, 1886, he agency for VALENTINE'S MEAT-UICE vested in him by me as its proprie-or, and which had existed for some years.

ceased.

Hereafter all business transactions will be conducted in my name, and to me or my order all cheeks, drafts, ac., must be made payable, Very respectfully, fe 28-3t

MANN S. VALENTINE. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN Take notice, that I, GEORGE A. I.A.THROP, trustee, of the city of Richmond,
Va., have appointed S. S. BUGG my agent,
for me and in my name as trustee to conduct a RETAIL GENERAL STORE in Richmond, Va. My said agent is authorized and
empowered to sell and buy for cash only,
fe 25-2w G. A. LATHROF & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. FOR SALE,

POR SALE,
ENGINE AND BOILER
and POWER GEARING, HAULINGCHAIN, BACK-CHAIN, and almost the entire outfit of a marine railway, capable of
taking out of the water a vessel of 1,000
tons, The railway can be taken up and
transported anywhere at a very small cost,
Apply to ABRAHAMS BROTHERS,
TCourtlandt street, Baltimore, Md.
mh 2-31

INSUPANCE STATEMENTS. PURLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PURLISHED AUTHORITY.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER OF A DESIGN OF THE CONDITION AND ALFAIRS OF THE HASHE INSTRUMENT OF ANY OF AND MAKE REGARDLED UNDER THE LANGUE OF THE ALFA OF THE ALTE OF VIRGINIA IN PURSUANCE OF THE LANGUE THE ALTE OF THE OF THE ALTE OF THE OF T

President—Charles J. Marity.
Vice-President—Daniel, A. Haale.
Vice-President and Secretary. John M. Washiers.
Also tank Secretary—Thomas B. timer St. William L. Bulgaret, E. G. Showf, Ir.
Attorney for Service of Process in State of Victima—Thomas B. Alerieren.
Commenced business. April 1854.

Whole amount of court stock or guaranteed oscital authorized whole amount of capital actually paid up to case.

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, HONDS, AND TREASURY-NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF STOCKS AND HONDS OF OTHER JANOBUSHATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STOCKS AND HONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

United States 6 per cent currency bonds.
United States 4 per cent, bonds of 1907
District of Columbia 3.-65
Wississippl 4 per cent bonds
Central lowa Raijroad Company 1,000 bonds
Chio and West Virginia Bairway Company bonds.
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company
bonds. 100,000 100.000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Ratiwas company Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis first-mortgage 7 per cent, bonds Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk first-mortgage 121.500 Eist-mortgage 7 per cent, bonds.
Toledo Ann Arbor and Grand Trank first-mortgage
7 per cent, bonds.
New York, Lake Eric and Western railroad striking-95.000 210,000 tund bonds.
Louisville New Albany and Chicago Railway Company bonds.
Chicago St. Faul, Minneapolis and Chicago St. Faul, Minneapolis and Chicago St. Chicago St. Faul, Minneapolis and Chicago Company (St. Chicago Ch 59.500 57,000 pary bonds.
Albemark and chesapeake bonds bonds beforeville, Madison and industraports bonds.
Last Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia bonds.
New York rity bonds.
Loco shares New York Central and Hindson filter. 1.000 shares New York Central and Hindson filver
Maitroad Company stock
1.000 shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Ratiroad
Company preferred stock
1.000 shares Hanover National Bank of New York
200 shares American Exchange National Bank of
of New York
So shares Storic National Bank of New York
125 shares St. Nicholas National Bank of New York
125 shares Metropolitan National Bank of New York
200 shares Metropolitan National Bank of New York
120 shares Merchants Exchange National Bank of
New York (50 cach)
160 shares Challand National Bank of New York
225 cach 105,500 100,000 25,600

New York (\$25 card) 200 shares Bank of America of New York 200 shares Manhattan Company of New York (\$50 14 500 Total per and market value, carried out at sort \$8.874.750 \$4.600.040 Logs.940 00

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL STIES SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORE-GAGES) HAPOTHE ATED TO THE CONCASY AS COLLATINAL SECURITY FOR CASH ACTUALLY LOANED BY THE COMPANY WITH THE PAR AND MARKET VALUE OF THE SAAR AND THE AGOINT LOANED ON EACH. so spares, \$25 each Chatham Nations 200 shares \$25 each Chainan Account Eank \$1 CCO Philashumh, Fort Wayne and Chicago milroad 1 000 bonds \$1,000 housen and Texas Central Kailposd Company 1 000 bond (W. D.) 20 shares \$100 each, Western Union Tele-1.000 1.090 2.000 1.460 27,900 590.000 Luckawarina and Pittsburgh raft-tood 1.000 bonds 0.150 road 1.000 bonds \$15,000 Buckeye-Creek Coal and Iron Com-pany 1.000 bonds 71 Shares \$100 each, Continental National Bank 100 Shares, \$25 each, Chatham, National 15,000 4:500 (805

Fanti.

210.000 lackswanna and Pittsburgh Railroad Company receivers certificates

85.000 lackswanna and Pittsburgh Railroad Company receivers certificates

55.000 lackswanna and Pittsburgh Railroad Company receivers certificates

1,000 Toledo. Ann Arbor and Grand Trunkrailroad bonds

83.000 Sectional county Mo. 8 per cent. 5.000 1.000 950 700 950 1,000 30 shares St. Nicholas Bank

Total par and market value and amount start and amount loaned thereon. \$195.250 \$140.855 \$112,850 \$122.850 \$195.250 \$140.855 \$112,850 \$122.850 \$195.250 \$140.855 \$112,850 \$195.250 \$195

tiross premiums in course of collection, commi-other expenses deducted. Less more than three months due " falls receivable, not malaced, taken for fire risks... Less matured, but in course of collection. \$194,835 80 | 190,804 94 4,028 88 | 190,804 94 -\$168,562 24 | 167,483 38

Gross claims for lesses against the company adjusted and unpaid \$ 85.860 37 Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses Losses busisted, including interest, costs, and other expenses thereon. 71,745 90

2.862.08

Total amount of all liabilities except expital stock and not surplus. Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash. Surplus beyond capital and all other diabilities. Aggregate amount of all limbilities, including paid-up capital stock 37.618.116.08

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Net collected.
Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the year
as shown in risk and premium exhibit 9.869.810 16 Total Bednet premiums and bills in course of collection at this date Entire premiums collected during the year
Deduct reinsurance rebate abatement, and return premiums. 255,688 9

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR. ount sctually paid for losses (including \$300,280.36).

Occurring in previous trans-Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$300,280.30) losses occurring in previous Years.

Beduct all amounts actually received for salvage (whether on losses of the last or previous years, \$5.390,05 and all amounts actually received for relisurance in other companies, \$1.355,53—total deductions. . \$1,997,464 00

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1886.

GERARD C. GREEN Notary Public Kings county

THOMAS L. ALFRIEND, Agent,

[fe 23-Tu,Th,Su,W,Su&Wett

9.000 150 shares National Bank of Commerce of New York 150 shares National Butchers and Drovers Bank of 5 625

The gross amount of all the assets of the company Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their ac-

Amount of uncarned premiums represented by installment notes, being the whole amount of such notes.

S556.844.01

By gross premiums in these terms is install, the appropriate of all the promiums charged in the publicles on risks in face.

Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last previous year, as snown by that year's statement \$ 361 3-6 50 Deduct amount of same not collected...

Net cash actually received for premiums carried out: \$8.574.417.29.2.574.417.29.664.299.57 Received for interest on bonds and northwave. 61.299.57 Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources. 203.473.79 Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year in cash \$1.839.181.45

Cash dividends actually paid stockholders amount of stockholders dividends actually paid stockholders amount of stockholders dividends actually paid stockholders amount of stockholders dividends declared during the year \$300,000 cm of \$300,000 cm of \$200,000 cm

Aggregate amount of actual expenses during the year, in cash

CHARLES J. MARTIN. President and JOHN H. WASHBURN. Secretary of the Home Insurance Company. being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company and that on the slist day of December, 1885, all the foregoing described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as hereinbefore stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereunto annexed and by them subscribed is a full and correct exhibit of all the liabilities, and of the income and expenditures and of the general condition of affairs of the said company on the said slist day of becember, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge, and belief, respectively. CHARLES J. MARTIN.

JOHN H. WASHBURN.

1117 Main street, Richmond, Va.